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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection
of Minorities
Working Group on Contemporary Forms
of Slavery
Eighteenth session
17-28 May 1993

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Status of and follow-up to the Conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices:

(a) Status of the Conventions;

(b) Review of reports and information received on the status and implementation of the Conventions;

(c) Review of national legislation;

(d) Review of means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions.

4. Follow-up of recommendations adopted at previous sessions on:

(a) Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;

(b) Draft programme of action for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage;

(c) Draft programme of action for the prevention of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others;

(d) United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(e) Follow-up of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children.

5. Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery, including:

(a) Slavery and the slave trade;

(b) Slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;

(c) Debt bondage;

(d) Forced labour;

(e) Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption and organ transplants;

(f) Institutionalized sexual violence, including violence by officials;

(g) Incest;

(h) Sexual harassment, in particular in the workplace.

6. Development of national and international measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate contemporary forms of slavery:

(a) Elaboration of guidelines to protect minors, particularly children, from prostitution and pornography;

(b) Encouragement of the creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes;

(c) Campaign against disappearances linked to contemporary forms of slavery;

(d) Measures aimed at improving the situation of migrants and their families and at protecting them from all forms of contemporary forms of slavery;

(e) Measures aimed at preventing sexual abuse and institutionalized sexual violence against vulnerable groups (prostitutes, migrants, refugees, detainees, etc.);

(f) Relationship between traffic in persons, prostitution and drug trafficking and international cooperation to combat these phenomena;

(g) Measures aimed at putting an end to sex tourism;

(h) Indemnification, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery, slavery-like practices and other contemporary forms of slavery.

7. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection
of Minorities
Working Group on Contemporary Forms
of Slavery
Eighteenth session, 17-28 May 1993

ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1988/31 of the Sub-Commission

1. Election of officers

1. Rule 23 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council provides that unless the Commission decides otherwise, its subsidiary organs shall elect their own officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda

2. Rule 7 of the rules of procedure provides that the agenda shall be adopted at the beginning of each session, after the election of officers, on the basis of the provisional agenda. The provisional agenda for the present session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/1.

3. It may be noted that the Sub-Commission, by its resolution 1988/31, approved the programme of work of the Working Group for the period 1989-1991. This programme of work (contained in chapter VI of the report of the Working Group on its thirteenth session, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/32) included three main

themes to be discussed in successive years: prevention of the sale of children, of prostitution of children and of the use of children in pornography (1989); eradication of the exploitation of child labour and of debt bondage (1990); and prevention of traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (1991). In addition, at each session, the Working Group will review information received on the status and the implementation of conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices, review developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery and consider the recommendations adopted at previous sessions. The Working Group devoted its seventeenth session (1992) to an overall evaluation of its activities during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, as well as the consideration of any crucial, serious or urgent matters.

4. At its seventeenth session the Working Group decided to revise, at its eighteenth session, the draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others in the light of the comments received pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/36, and to examine the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in the light of information received from States, United Nations bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the consideration of any crucial, serious or urgent matters.

5. The Working Group also decided to continue to work by themes and to seek solutions and strategies, giving particular attention to the following items included in the agenda: training of law enforcement officials and police, economic development programmes, information campaigns, education programmes for children in danger, new forms of legislation, rehabilitation measures and the protection of working children.

6. By its resolution 1990/30, the Sub-Commission endorsed the decision of the Working Group to place the question of child soldiers on the agenda of its sixteenth session. At its sixteenth session, the Working Group decided to consider this question at its seventeenth session. The analysis of the issue of child soldiers was further postponed to the eighteenth session and included in the provisional agenda as sub-item 5 (e). The Working Group will have before it the report of the Secretary-General E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/35 and Add.1.

7. At its sixteenth session, the Working Group decided to examine at its seventeenth session the question of the removal of organs from children for the purpose of commercial transplants as a separate sub-item under item 5 of its agenda.

8. At its seventeenth session, the Working Group decided to continue consideration of the question and to include it in the provisional agenda as sub-item 5 (e). The Working Group will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5).

9. In its resolution 1991/34, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of organizing the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery for eight working days during the months of April or May, in order to avoid overlapping with meetings of

other working groups of the Sub-Commission and the burden this places on the Centre for Human Rights, and in view of the impossibility of representatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations attending simultaneous sessions. This request was approved by the Commission on Human Rights in its decision 1992/115. The seventeenth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was held from 4 to 13 May 1992.

10. In compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions and decisions, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/47 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/257, the seventeenth session of the Working Group was held from 4 to 13 May 1992. Similarly, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2 (para. 31), endorsed by the Commission in its resolution 1992/27 (para. 11), as well as in its decision 1993/112, recommended that the arrangements for the sessions of the Working Group during the month of April or May should be repeated in the future. The eighteenth session of the Working Group will be convened from 17 to 28 May 1993.

3. Status and follow-up of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices

(a) Status of conventions

11. The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1993/27, and the Sub-Commission, by its resolution 1992/2, requested the Secretary-General to invite States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956 and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 to submit to the Sub-Commission regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the conventions and in Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974. The Commission, by its resolution 1993/27 and its decision 1993/112, invited those eligible States that had not ratified the relevant conventions to consider doing so as soon as possible, or to explain in writing why they felt unable to do so, and invited them to consider providing information regarding their national legislation and practices in this field.

(b) Review of reports and information received on the status and implementation of the conventions

12. Information relating to the status of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others is contained in two notes by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/2 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/3, respectively).

(c) Review of national legislation

13. In its resolution 1992/10, the Economic and Social Council reminded States parties to the Conventions on Slavery of their obligation to submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions

and under Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI). Information received from States on their compliance with the provisions of the slavery conventions is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/4.

(d) Review of means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the conventions

14. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/35, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the ways and means by which an effective mechanism might be established for the implementation of the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956 and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. The Working Group at its fourteenth session had before it the study prepared by the Secretary-General on this question (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37).

15. The Commission on Human Rights in its resolutions 1990/63, 1991/58 and 1992/47, welcomed the study prepared by the Secretary-General on ways and means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions on Slavery and encouraged the Sub-Commission, including its Working Group, to continue its debate on this study and to elaborate recommendations on this issue at its forty-second session.

16. In its resolution 1993/27, the Commission once again encouraged the Sub-Commission, including its Working Group, to continue to elaborate recommendations on the ways and means of establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions on Slavery on the basis of the study prepared by the Secretary-General on this issue.

4. Follow-up of recommendations adopted at previous sessions

(a) Programme of Action for the Prevention of Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

(i) Sale of children

17. In its resolution 1982/15, the Sub-Commission, having examined a relevant recommendation of the Working Group on Slavery, considered that a report on the causes and implications of the sale of children, including commercially motivated (and especially transnational) adoptions, should be prepared. By its resolution 1983/30 of 26 May 1983, the Economic and Social Council requested the Centre for Human Rights to prepare, in liaison with the United Nations agencies and organs concerned and with the competent non-governmental organizations, a study on the sale of children and to submit it as soon as possible to the Sub-Commission.

18. Two reports and a note on this subject were prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/28, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/30 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/38).

19. Upon the recommendation of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery which had considered the question of prevention of sale of children, of child prostitution and of child pornography as the main theme of its fourteenth session in 1989, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1989/41, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Sub-Commission, at its forty-second session, a report on the adoption of children for commercial purposes and on the recruitment of children into government and non-governmental armed forces and their participation in hostilities, taking into account the comments of Governments, and further information received by him.

20. By its resolution 1989/43, the Sub-Commission endorsed the draft programme of action for prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography prepared by its Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the text of which is found in the report of the Working Group on its fourteenth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/39). Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/67, decided to transmit to Governments, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations the draft programme of action for their comments and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its forty-seventh session an analytical summary of the responses received.

21. By its resolution 1991/54, the Commission took note of the comments by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations received by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of action for prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/1991/50 and Add.1) and decided to refer the draft programme of action for prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Sub-Commission so that it might make the necessary amendments in the light of the opinion of States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in the matter. The Commission requested the Sub-Commission, in its reformulation of the programme of action, fully to reflect the 10 points of the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children. The Sub-Commission was also requested to give the highest priority to the reformulation of the programme of action so that it might be adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session.

22. In its decision 1991/113, the Sub-Commission, taking note of the draft programme of action for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography reformulated by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on the basis of comments submitted by States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/54, decided to transmit the draft programme of action contained in the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/41 and Corr.1) to the Commission on Human Rights.

23. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/74, adopted the Programme of Action for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and decided to examine the question of the implementation of the Programme of Action by all States every two years. To that end, the Commission requested the Sub-Commission to submit to it a report on the status of implementation of the Programme of Action. Therefore, the

Sub-Commission, by its resolution 1992/2, requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform the Sub-Commission of the measures adopted to implement the Programme of Action as contained in the annex to Commission resolution 1992/74. Furthermore, the Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to examine the state of implementation of the Programme of Action at its eighteenth session and to transmit through the Sub-Commission a report to the Commission at its fiftieth session.

(ii) Child prostitution and child pornography

24. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1985/23), the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1986/34, recommended that special attention should be devoted to the problem of child prostitution in all its forms.

25. By its resolution 1988/42, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Sub-Commission and its Working Group to draw up a plan of action on its future work regarding the elimination of contemporary forms of slavery, including the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and paying particular attention to the prevention of child prostitution and child pornography.

26. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1988/34, endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1987/32) and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1988/42) and invited all Member States to draw up a special programme for the prevention of child prostitution, the suppression of its exploitation and the social rehabilitation of its victims.

27. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, emphasized the importance of informing and educating children on the dangers of child prostitution and child pornography and appealed to relevant international institutions to promote this sort of information and education. On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/35, urged Member States to enact legislation, where they had not yet done so, making it a crime to produce, distribute or possess pornographic material involving children.

28. For further action taken on this subject by the Sub-Commission and by the Commission on Human Rights, see section (i) Sale of children, paragraphs 17-23.

(b) Programme of action for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage

(i) Child labour

29. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, decided to put the subject of the exploitation of child labour on the agenda of its thirty-second session in 1979, the International Year of the Child. In the same resolution, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the United Nations agencies concerned with the question of the exploitation of child labour through the exchange of information, the

preparation of joint studies and similar activities. In its resolution 7 B (XXXII) of 5 September 1979, the Sub-Commission decided to review the question of the exploitation of child labour annually.

30. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 17 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize the Sub-Commission to entrust Mr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba as Special Rapporteur with the preparation of a report on the exploitation of child labour. The Council endorsed this recommendation by its decision 1980/125.

31. Having received the study prepared by Mr. Bouhdiba on the exploitation of child labour (E/CN.4/Sub.2/479/Rev.1), the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1982/21, invited the Sub-Commission to present to the Council, through the Commission, a concrete programme of action to combat violations of human rights through the exploitation of child labour. The note by the Special Rapporteur setting out his proposed programme of action (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/29) was submitted to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights for its consideration.

32. By its resolution 1984/28, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1984/35) to organize, in close cooperation with the International Labour Office, a seminar on ways and means of achieving the elimination of the exploitation of child labour in all parts of the world, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. The report of the seminar, which was held in Geneva from 28 October to 8 November 1985, is contained in document ST/HR/SER.A/18.

33. On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission, in its resolution 1986/34, recommended that in all societies appropriate employment legislation should be adopted, education facilities made available at the place of work or elsewhere and a legal minimum age and minimum wage for children introduced, and that all competent national authorities should ensure that no children under the minimum age established by law were employed, either directly or through local subcontractors. The Commission further recommended that all competent United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects should encourage policies and measures to protect the human rights of children against abusive labour.

34. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, recommended that the United Nations agencies dedicated to child welfare, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organisation, should study the problem of child labour with a view to assisting those countries in which it existed to eradicate it. It further recommended that all competent United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects should ensure that no child was employed either directly or through local subcontractors.

35. The Sub-Commission, in its resolutions 1990/30 and 1991/34, requested the Commission on Human Rights to authorize it to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update Mr. Bouhdiba's report on the

exploitation of child labour and to extend that study to the problem of debt bondage. At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights took no action in this regard. In resolution 1990/30, the Sub-Commission recommended that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, when it examined the periodic reports of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, should give particular attention to the implementation of articles 10, 12 and 13 of the Covenant, with a view to improving the situation of children and eliminating the contemporary forms of slavery affecting children and the exploitation of child labour. The Sub-Commission also recommended that the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation and the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization give particular attention in their work to the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery, such as the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, bonded labour and the traffic in persons.

36. By its resolution 1991/55, the Commission on Human Rights endorsed the views expressed by the Sub-Commission on the need to adopt a concerted programme of action to combat these practices and decided to transmit the draft programme of action drawn up by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its fifteenth session in 1990 to Governments, the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations for their comments. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a summary of the replies received to the Commission at its forty-eighth session. In its resolution 1991/34, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to make that summary of the replies available also to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. Pursuant to this request, the Working Group, at its seventeenth session, had before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject (E/CN.4/1992/45).

37. After having examined the summary submitted by the Secretary-General, the Commission, in its resolution 1992/74, took note of the comments received and decided to submit to the Sub-Commission the draft programme of action on the elimination of the exploitation of child labour (E/CN.4/1992/45, annex) for the necessary changes, taking into account the views received by Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and requested the Sub-Commission to give the utmost priority to the re-elaboration of this draft programme so that it could be approved by the Commission at its forty-ninth session. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2, decided to transmit to the Commission the draft programme, as reformulated by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and contained in annex I to the Working Group's report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/34). The Commission on Human Rights adopted the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour by its resolution 1993/79 and recommended that all States should adopt, as a matter of priority, the necessary legislative and administrative measures to implement the Programme at the national and international levels. Furthermore, the Commission requested the Sub-Commission to submit every two years a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action by all States. The final text of the Programme can be found in the annex to Commission resolution 1993/79.

(ii) Debt bondage

See item 5 (c) below (paras. 81-86).

(c) Draft programme of action for the prevention of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others

38. In its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, the Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to follow with interest and to cooperate in the studies on the traffic in persons and on the exploitation of prostitution undertaken by the relevant United Nations organs pursuant to resolution 1 (XXVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women.

39. By its resolution 1980/4, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, emphasizing in particular the causes and socio-economic conditions which encouraged the development of prostitution. In its resolution 1981/40, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake an inquiry among the Governments of Member States and the international organizations concerned on the status of the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, so that, with full knowledge of the facts, joint measures could be envisaged to put an end to that form of slavery. A report containing all information available to the Secretary-General on the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1982/13 and Add.1) was transmitted to the Working Group on Slavery at its eighth session, in 1982. The document was subsequently submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

40. By its resolution 1982/20, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special rapporteur to make a synthesis of the surveys and studies on the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others that had been or were being carried out within the agencies in the United Nations system or outside the system, and to propose appropriate measures to prevent and suppress those practices that were contrary to the fundamental rights of human beings. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. J. Fernand-Laurent, submitted his report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2) to the Economic and Social Council in 1983.

41. The Council, in its resolution 1983/30, recommended that Member States should take account of the report of the Special Rapporteur and draw up, subject to their constitutions and legislation and in consultation with the parties concerned, policies aimed, to the extent possible, at:

(a) Preventing prostitution by moral education and civics training, in and out of school;

(b) Increasing the number of women among the State's personnel having direct contact with the populations concerned;

(c) Eliminating discrimination that ostracized prostitutes and made their reabsorption into society more difficult;

(d) Curbing the pornography industry and the trade in pornography and penalizing them very severely when minors were involved;

(e) Punishing all forms of procuring in such a way as to deter it, particularly when it exploited minors;

(f) Facilitating occupational training for and the reabsorption into society of persons rescued from prostitution.

The Council further invited Member States to cooperate closely with one another in the search for missing persons and in the identification of international networks of procurers and, if they were members of the International Criminal Police Organization, to cooperate with that organization, requesting it to make the suppression of the traffic in persons one of its priorities. The Council invited the regional commissions to help Member States and United Nations bodies wishing to organize regional expert meetings, seminars or symposia on the traffic in persons.

42. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Centre for Human Rights to prepare, in liaison with the United Nations agencies and organs concerned and with the competent non-governmental organizations, a study on the legal and social problems of sexual minorities and to submit it as soon as possible to the Sub-Commission. In accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1987/31, the study on this question, prepared by Mr. J. Fernand-Laurent at the invitation of the Secretary-General, was made available to the Sub-Commission at its fortieth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/31).

43. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/107 of 16 December 1983, urged Member States to take all appropriate humane measures, including legislation, to combat prostitution, exploitation of the prostitution of others and all forms of traffic in persons. The Assembly appealed to Member States to provide special protection to victims of prostitution through measures including education, social guarantees and employment opportunities for those victims with a view to their rehabilitation. It requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the regional commissions and other concerned bodies of the United Nations system to devote greater attention to the problem of prostitution and the means for its prevention.

44. By its resolution 1985/25, the Commission on Human Rights recommended that the struggle against procuring should be intensified at the national level and, further, that international measures be adopted with the twofold purpose of dismantling the networks which feed prostitution and repatriating the victims of these networks, as well as extending assistance to them. The Commission further recommended that all States concerned should adopt and implement such social and legal measures as were necessary to ensure the orderly and effective reinsertion into society of the victims of prostitution.

45. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, encouraged United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization, to examine the possibility of organizing expert meetings on the international standards regarding the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. The Sub-Commission also requested the Secretary-General to invite the Branch for the Advancement of Women at the United Nations Office in Vienna to send information contained in the reports of States submitted under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which referred to prostitution under article 6 of that Convention to the Working Group. At its fourteenth session, in 1989, the Working Group had before it that information (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1989/6).

46. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1990/30, recommended that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, when examining the reports of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, should give particular attention to the implementation of the provisions of article 6 of the Convention, with a view to suppressing all forms of traffic in women.

47. In its resolutions 1989/74, 1990/46, 1991/35 and 1992/10, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that had not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The attention of the Working Group is drawn to the reports of the Secretary-General contained in documents E/1985/46, E/1990/33, E/1991/18 and E/1992/49 Add.1-2. Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1992/10, once again reminded States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949, that they should submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant Conventions and under Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974.

48. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1991/34, requested the Secretary-General to send a representative of the Centre for Human Rights to participate in a Council of Europe seminar on trafficking in persons and prostitution (Strasbourg, 24-27 September 1991) and to report on the results of that seminar to the Working Group at its seventeenth session. The report of the Secretary-General on this issue is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1992/8.

49. At its sixteenth session, in 1991, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery included on its agenda, under the main theme of the session, Prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, two new sub-items entitled:

(a) United Nations conventions on the rights of women and their protection, including the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Explcitation of the Prostitution of Others; and

(b) Proposal for a request for an advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice on the validity of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

50. By its decision 1991/115, the Sub-Commission decided to suspend consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Validity of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" until its forty-fourth session.

51. In its resolution 1992/3 the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women on the desirability of obtaining an advisory opinion on the validity and legal effect of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to invite them, in their replies, to make such further observations on the issue of reservations to this Convention as they may consider appropriate.

52. By the same resolution, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to report the results of the above consultations to the Sub-Commission at its forty-fifth session in 1993.

53. In its resolution 1991/37, the Sub-Commission endorsed the draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others which was drawn up by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its sixteenth session.

54. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/36, endorsed the views expressed by the Sub-Commission on the need to launch concerted action to combat traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others and decided to transmit the draft programme of action (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/41, annex I) to Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their comments.

55. Upon the request of the Commission by the same resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a report (E/CN.4/1993/58 and Add.1) containing a summary of the comments received to the Commission at its forty-ninth session. In accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2, copies of that report are available to the Working Group at its eighteenth session. No action was taken by the Commission at its forty-ninth session with regard to the draft programme of action and the comments contained in the above-mentioned report.

(d) United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery

56. By its resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The purposes of the Fund are, first, to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and, second, to extend, through established channels of

assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

57. The beneficiaries of the Fund are:

(a) Representatives of non-governmental organizations dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery;

(i) Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(ii) Who would not, in the opinion of the Board, be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group without the assistance provided by the Fund;

(iii) Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems relating to contemporary forms of slavery;

(b) Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery and who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

58. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experiences in the field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, who will serve in their personal capacity. The members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term, in consultation with the current Chairperson of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

59. The General Assembly appealed to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund. A similar appeal was repeated by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1992/46 of 3 March 1992 and by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1992/2.

60. The Commission, in its resolutions 1992/46 and 1993/26, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeal of the Commission for contributions to the Fund and to make use of all existing possibilities to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund, inter alia, through the preparation, production and dissemination of information material, in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known.

61. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/122, after consultation with the Chairperson of the forty-third session of the Sub-Commission, the Secretary-General decided to appoint the following five members to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for a three-year term of office expiring on 31 December 1995: Mr. Cheik Saad-Bouh Kamara (Africa), Mr. Swami Agnivesh

(Asia), Mr. Michel Bonnet (Western Europe), Ms. Tatiana Matveeva (Eastern Europe) and Ms. Eugenia Zamora Chavarría (Latin America).

62. The first session of the Board of Trustees of the Fund was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 22 to 26 March 1992.

(e) Follow-up of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on children

63. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1989/42), the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/68, decided to appoint for a period of one year a Special Rapporteur to consider matters relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes. The Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-seventh session on his activities relating to these matters, including the frequency and extent of such practices, as well as his conclusions and recommendations.

64. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1990/30, welcomed the appointment of Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, for a term of two years, to consider matters relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes, and invited the Rapporteur to examine ways and means of cooperating with the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and to seek the possibility of conducting his consultations with the Centre for Human Rights during the sixteenth session of the Working Group.

65. By its resolution 1991/53, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the preliminary assessment by the Special Rapporteur of his task as contained in his report to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1991/51) and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to carry out his work in the light of the mandate as enunciated in resolution 1990/68, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations in his report, and to report on his activities to the Commission at its forty-eighth session.

66. The Commission, by its resolution 1991/54, requested the Special Rapporteur, on the basis of his experience, to consider the possibility of submitting his comments and suggestions to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, if possible by attending its meetings. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1991/34, requested the Special Rapporteur to pay increased attention to aspects relating to trafficking in children, especially trafficking with a view to organ transplantation, disappearances, the purchase and sale of children, child prostitution and participation by children in armed conflicts. The Sub-Commission decided to transmit to the Special Rapporteur the information supplied to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on the above-mentioned subjects and recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur beyond 1991. The Sub-Commission once again invited the Special Rapporteur to consider ways and means of cooperating with the Working Group.

67. In its resolution 1992/76, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (E/CN.4/1992/55 and Add.1) and endorsed his conclusions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of preventive strategies to tackle the root causes of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further three years and invited him to cooperate closely with the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. By its decision 1992/244, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

68. In its resolution 1992/2 the Sub-Commission requested the Special Rapporteur, within the framework of his mandate, to pay increased attention to issues relating to trafficking in children, such as organ transplantation, the use of child labour, disappearances, the purchase and sale of children, adoption for commercial or exploitative purposes, child prostitution and the involvement of children in armed conflicts.

69. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1993/82, having considered the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (E/CN.4/1993/67 and Add.1) and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, encouraged Governments and national and international organizations to ensure, inter alia, a wide dissemination of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Furthermore, the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to cooperate closely with, inter alia, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and invited him to participate at the next sessions of that body. Copies of the report of the Special Rapporteur are available to the Working Group.

70. By its resolution 1988/34, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 that the Sub-Commission consider appointing a special rapporteur to review the implementation of the recommendations made and the appropriate measures taken by United Nations organs and specialized agencies, other international organizations and Member States and to submit recommendations with a view to achieving further progress in the prevention and suppression of slavery-like practices, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, as well as other contemporary forms of slavery.

5. Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery

71. By its resolution 13 (XXIII) of 21 March 1967, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission to undertake regular consideration of the question of slavery in all its forms, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism.

72. In its resolution 7 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973, the Sub-Commission recommended that it should be authorized to appoint a group of five from among its membership to meet prior to each session of the Sub-Commission to review developments in the field of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, and to consider and examine any information from

credible sources on the subject with a view to recommending remedial action. This recommendation was endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, which contains the mandate of the Working Group. The Working Group held its first session in 1975 and has since held 17 sessions.

73. In its resolution 1695 (LII) of 2 June 1972, the Economic and Social Council invited the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to cooperate, within the limits established by its constitution and in accordance with the special arrangement between the United Nations and that organization, approved by the Council in its resolution 1579 (L) of 20 May 1971, with the United Nations in its efforts to eliminate slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery, and in particular to forward to the Secretary-General annually any information at its disposal with regard to the international traffic in persons, including reports on the subject received from its national central bureaux.

74. In its resolutions 1991/58, 1992/47 and 1993/27, the Commission on Human Rights invited intergovernmental organizations, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the International Criminal Police Organization and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to supply relevant information to the Working Group. Therefore, at its eighteenth session, the Working Group will have before it information submitted by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5).

75. In its resolutions 1990/30, 1991/34 and 1992/2, the Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to study the possibility of preparing guiding principles to combat the various contemporary forms of slavery, endeavouring to identify the spheres in which such guiding principles could be applied. The Secretary-General was requested to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations on this subject with a view to the consideration of their replies by the Working Group at its future sessions. In this connection the Working Group will have before it a summary of the replies received (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/6). The Sub-Commission recommended that the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, when examining periodic reports of States parties, should give particular attention to the implementation of, respectively, articles 8 and 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 10, 12 and 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and articles 32, 34 and 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with a view to combating contemporary forms of slavery.

(a) Slavery and the slave trade

76. The General Assembly, in its resolution 228 (III) of 13 May 1949, requested the Economic and Social Council to study the question of slavery. Since that time, a number of reports and studies on the subject have been prepared, including surveys on slavery prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery (E/1988) and by the Secretary-General (E/2540 and Add.1-4), reports

by Mr. Hans Engen (E/2673 and Add.1-6), by Mr. Mohamed Awad (E/4168/Rev.1 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/322) and by Mr. Benjamin Whitaker (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/20/Rev.1).

77. In its resolution 1982/20, the Commission on Human Rights decided, pursuant to an invitation by the Government of Mauritania, to authorize the Sub-Commission to send a delegation not exceeding two persons, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Sub-Commission in consultation with the Government of Mauritania, to visit Mauritania in order to study the situation and ascertain the country's needs. The reports of Mr. Bossuyt, who was thus appointed to visit Mauritania, are contained in documents E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/23, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/26 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/27.

(b) Slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

78. By its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to carry out, as a matter of priority, a study of apartheid and colonialism as collective forms of slavery.

79. At its thirty-third session, the Sub-Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/449). In its resolution 8 (XXXIII) of 10 September 1980, the Sub-Commission strongly expressed its conviction that military, economic and other forms of collaboration with South Africa contributed to the perpetuation of the slavery-like practice of apartheid, and expressed its support for wide and effective sanctions against the apartheid regime.

80. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolutions 1982/20 and 1984/40, recognized that apartheid was a slavery-like practice and endorsed the call for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and appealed to States Members of the Security Council to support proposals to that effect.

(c) Debt bondage

81. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, together with the specialized agency concerned, an in-depth, worldwide study of debt bondage, taking into account all the relevant economic, social and legal aspects and the interconnections with other slavery-like practices, and for this purpose to make use of any information from reliable sources made available to him.

82. By its resolution 8 (XXXIII) of 10 September 1980, the Sub-Commission invited the Secretariat to give priority to the study of debt bondage requested in Sub-Commission resolution 6 B (XXXI). It requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of organizing a round table or symposium on debt bondage, with the participation of experts, the specialized agencies and all concerned bodies of the United Nations system, as part of its advisory services programme, in order that the problem could be studied in depth.

83. By its resolution 1982/15, the Sub-Commission urged that the study on debt bondage called for by the Sub-Commission in its resolutions 6 B (XXXI)

and 8 (XXXIII) should be undertaken without further delay and that the author should be requested to recommend the steps necessary for total reform within a realistic, but limited, period of time.

84. The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1985/25, requested the Sub-Commission to consider undertaking, at the appropriate time, the study on debt bondage, as recommended on previous occasions. In its resolution 1986/34, the Commission on Human Rights considered that in light of the work of the Sub-Commission and its Working Group on Slavery, several issues including debt bondage had not received sufficient attention.

85. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, recommended that all competent United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects should ensure that their projects did not perpetuate or involve bonded labour, and that they contribute to its elimination. The Sub-Commission further recommended that Member States, where the phenomenon of bonded labour existed, should be urged to take effective means, especially at the implementation level, to curtail bonded labour, for example:

(a) By seeking and encouraging the involvement of non-governmental organizations;

(b) By effective dissemination of national legislation on labour rights and on the prohibition of bonded labour particularly directed towards victims of bonded labour;

(c) By setting up vigilance committees under the law;

(d) By invoking to the fullest extent the constraining power of the law against the violators.

86. In its resolution 1990/30, the Sub-Commission invited the Secretary-General to recommend to the International Labour Organisation that it consider the possibility of holding a seminar or workshop on debt bondage, in relation to and coordination with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. In its resolution 1992/2 the Sub-Commission decided to keep the question of the eradication of debt bondage under consideration and to assess the progress achieved. The Working Group will have before it document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5/Add.1 on this question.

(d) Forced labour

87. The Working Group will have before it document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5/Add.2.

(e) Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption, organ transplants

88. In its resolutions 1989/41, 1990/30 and 1991/34, the Sub-Commission expressed its deep concern at the fact that in many regions of the world children were still taking part in hostilities and were being recruited into

the armed forces, and that certain Governments and non-governmental entities encouraged and sometimes compelled children to take part in military training and participate in hostilities.

89. At its forty-second session, the Sub-Commission had before it the report on the recruitment of children into government and non-governmental armed forces (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/43 and Add.1 and 2), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the request contained in Sub-Commission resolution 1989/41.

90. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1991/34, requested the Secretary-General to update his report on the recruitment of children into government and non-governmental armed forces on the basis of the information provided by Governments, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and to submit it to the Sub-Commission at its forty-fourth session.

91. By its resolution 1992/2 the Sub-Commission, at its forty-fourth session, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/35 and Add.1), requested the Working Group to continue to give attention to this question at its eighteenth session. The Working Group will have before it document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5/Add.2.

92. In its resolution 1987/32, the Sub-Commission drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the following recommendation of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery: "That the report of the Secretary-General on the sale of children (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/28) ... be given a deeper and broader accent, including matters relating to organ transplant and the foetus trade."

93. These matters were briefly referred to in two further reports on the sale of children prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/30, paras. 31 and 34; E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/38, paras. 30, 31 and 34). More substantial study of the issue was undertaken by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. V. Muntarbhorn, in his reports on the sale of children (E/CN.4/1991/51, paras. 23-25; E/CN.4/1992/55, paras. 102-108 and 311; E/CN.4/1992/55/Add.1, paras. 28, 29 and 44 (b) (16) and E/CN.4/1993/67, paras. 100-127).

94. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2, requested the Secretary-General to invite all Governments, United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, all relevant non-governmental organizations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to pursue their investigations of allegations involving the removal of organs from children and to indicate the measures taken, if any, to counteract this practice wherever it exists, with a view to presenting a report to the Working Group at its eighteenth session (para. 7). Consequently, the Secretary-General will submit to the Working Group a report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5) in compliance with the above.

95. In its resolution 1991/16, the Sub-Commission requested, inter alia, the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of organizing a meeting of

experts under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on the application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles, in order that the results of the meeting may be used by the Special Rapporteur in the preparation of the updated report.

96. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1993/80, welcomed the proposal by the Secretary-General to organize, within the framework of the programme of human rights activities for 1994, a meeting of experts under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on the application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles. Furthermore, the Commission expressed the wish that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Working Groups on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and on Detention of the Sub-Commission should be represented at the meeting of experts, together with the specialized non-governmental organizations, in particular those of juvenile court judges.

(f) Institutionalized sexual violence, including violence by officials

97. At its eleventh session, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted general recommendation No. 19 entitled "Violence against women". The draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women was approved by an inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/1993/12), held from 31 August to 4 September 1992 at the United Nations Office at Vienna, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/18.

(g) Incest

(h) Sexual harassment, in particular in the workplace

98. Reference is made to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW/C/1992/4), entitled "Ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women".

6. Development of national and international measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate contemporary forms of slavery

(a) Elaboration of guidelines to protect minors, particularly children from prostitution and pornography

(b) Encouragement of the creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes

99. The Working Group will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/7).

(c) Campaign against disappearances linked to contemporary forms of slavery

100. Reference is made to General Assembly resolution 47/132 entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", resolution 47/133, entitled "Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances", and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/35, also entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances".

(d) Measures aimed at improving the situation of migrants and their families and at protecting them from all contemporary forms of slavery

101. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolutions 1989/35, 1990/63, 1991/58, 1992/47, and 1993/27, invited all Member States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate action for the protection of particularly vulnerable groups such as children and migrant women against exploitation by prostitution and other slavery-like practices, including the possibility of establishing national bodies to achieve these objectives. The Commission requested Governments to pursue a policy of information, prevention and rehabilitation of women victims of the exploitation of prostitution and to take the appropriate economic and social measures deemed necessary to that end.

102. Reference is made to General Assembly resolution 47/110 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/89, both entitled "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families".

(e) Measures aimed at preventing sexual abuse and institutionalized sexual violence against vulnerable groups (prostitutes, migrants, refugees, detainees, etc.)

103. Reference is made to General Assembly resolution 47/126 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/81, both entitled "The plight of street children". In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, called upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission and of the Sub-Commission, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children. Reference is also made to General Assembly resolution 47/96, entitled "Migrant women workers".

(f) Relationship between traffic in persons, prostitution, and drug trafficking and international cooperation to combat these phenomena

104. Reference is made to General Assembly resolution 47/97, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances"; resolution 47/98, entitled "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking"; resolution 47/99, entitled "Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances"; resolution 47/100, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug

Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution or narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system"; resolution 47/101, entitled "United Nations International Drug Control Programme" and resolution 47/102, entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

(g) Measures aimed at putting an end to sexual tourism

105. In its resolution 1992/2, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to convey to the World Tourism Organization the great concern of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery with regard to sex tourism together with a request to convene, as a matter of priority, a meeting to discuss the consequences of sex tourism and ways of preventing this phenomenon, in particular when the prostitution of children is involved.

106. The attention of the Working Group is drawn to the communication from the World Tourism Organization included in document E/CN.4/1993/58.

(h) Indemnification, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery, slavery-like practices and other contemporary forms of slavery

107. The attention of the Working Group is drawn to the letter of the Special Rapporteur on the right of restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/9).

7. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission

108. Under rule 37 of the rules of procedure, the Working Group is to report to the Sub-Commission on the work of its session.